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Terms of Cease-Fire

These are the clauses of the cease-fire agreement between Egypt and Israel, as outlined yesterday by Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan. The clauses were broadcast by Jerusalem and translated by Washington.

- Both sides will honor a cease-fire effective Friday, Aug. 7, at 2200 GMT (6 p.m. EDT).

- Both sides will cease infiltration and shooting on land and sea across the cease-fire line.

- Both sides will refrain from changing the military status quo in the areas extending 50 kilometers (32 miles) east and west of the cease-fire line. Neither side will introduce or set up any new military installations in these regions. Activities within these regions will be limited to the maintenance of existing installations in their present area and positions and to the rotation and supply of forces now in these regions. In order to bolster the honoring of the cease-fire, each side will rely on its national means, including reconnaissance planes which will be free to operate unhindered up to a distance of 10 kilometers (6 miles) from its side of the cease-fire line.

- Each side is entitled to enlist the help of the U.N. machinery, if needed, for reporting to the other side claims of cease-fire violations and the freezing of military operations.

- Both sides will act according to the 1947 Geneva Convention regarding the treatment of war prisoners and will agree to enlist the help of the International Red Cross Committee in implementing their commitments under this Convention.

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BUILD-UP BY U.A.R. AT SUEZ REPORTED

Israelis Tell U.S. Missiles
Were Installed 4 Hours
After Truce Started

By ROBERT M. SMITH
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 — The United States is assessing Israeli intelligence reports that Soviet low-altitude, missiles were installed on the Egyptian-held side of the Suez Canal four hours after the Middle East cease-fire began last Friday night.

Informed sources report that American intelligence has no confirmation that the missiles were introduced early Saturday morning. While the United States does have aerial photos of the canal area, the sources said it takes a week or so to form them into an accurate mosaic.

Robert J. McCloskey, the State Department spokesman, would say only that the United States was looking into the reports and discussing them with the Israeli Government. A spokesman at the Israeli Embassy here said: "The Israeli Government has nothing to say at the moment beyond the fact that we are aware of the reports and are looking into the situation."

[Reports reaching New York from Jerusalem said that there had been a guarded allusion to the missile reports in parliamentary debate in the Knesset, but that it had been expunged from the official record.]

A report on the introduction of the missiles, based on "authoritative word" reaching Washington, appeared in this morning's edition of The Los Angeles Times. Informed sources here said that Ameri-

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can officials received the report from Israel sources about the same time the newspaper published the account.

The sources stressed that the United States intelligence authorities had reached no conclusion on the Israeli charges. They said that, for one thing, no pictorial evidence of the move had yet reached Washington. Although they implied that such evidence might have been given the United States Embassy in Tel Aviv.

One question that Government sources said they would have to look into was when the Israelis conducted an aerial reconnaissance of the area prior to the reconnaissance that they say discovered the new SAM-3 missile sites.

Monitored Corrections Used

In another development, American sources say they are now convinced that three or four planes reported downed by Israeli fighters on July 31 were flown by Russians. Earlier, some officials said they believed the pilots were Russians, but other officials termed the evidence too flimsy.

The sources now say that monitored conversations between the pilots have persuaded American officials that they were Russians.

There are at least two issues beyond the technical one of whether the Israeli intelligence is accurate, according to informed sources here. The first is that a violation within the first few hours is, in the words of one source, "cutting it pretty fine."

The second issue — if the Israeli report is correct — is what the violation implies about the general willingness of the Egyptians and the Russians to observe the 90-day truce.

State Department officials pointed out today that the Middle East arrangement consists of two parts: a cease-fire, and a ban on military build-ups within 32 miles on each side of the canal.

The officials noted that, as far as the cease-fire was concerned, "things have been relatively effective so far." Asked about the ban on build-ups, the officials refused to comment.

Informed sources reported at the start of the truce that the Soviet Union had given the United States a "categorical commitment" to abide by the

requirement not to build up positions in the 32-mile zone. This enabled President Nixon to give Israel firm assurances on that point.

Informed sources also reported that the agreement provided that the United Arab Republic and Israel would conduct aerial reconnaissance and photographic checks of each other's lines from their own sides of the canal. American and Soviet electronic and satellite intelligence provide a back-up.

Israel Withholds Comment

Special to The New York Times

JERUSALEM, Aug. 12—The Israeli Government withheld comment tonight on foreign reports that Soviet missile batteries had been moved closer to the Suez Canal during the five days of the cease-fire. Foreign Minister Abba Eban is to hold a news conference tomorrow at which the reports, originating in London and Washington, are likely to be discussed.

Small Violation Charged

Special to The New York Times

CAIRO, Aug. 12—The cease-fire along the Suez Canal has been subjected to only one small violation, the Egyptian Minister of National Guidance, Mohammed Hassanein Heykal, said today. He said at a news conference that the violation occurred when three shots were fired at an Egyptian soldier. The soldier was not hit, he said.

Shots Reported Fired

TEL AVIV, Aug. 12 (Reuters)—An army spokesman said here that Egyptian troops fired several shots today at an Israeli patrol along the Suez Canal. He was answering correspondents' questions following a statement in Cairo that Israel had violated the cease-fire.

He said that an Israeli patrol came under light-arms fire this morning but that there were no Israeli casualties.

It was also announced that Israeli jets attacked Arab guerrilla positions in southern Lebanon for the third time in four days. [In Beirut, a Lebanese spokesman said that one civilian had been wounded and two houses destroyed.]

Last night, five Israeli civilians, including three women, were killed when their jeep struck a mine in the Golan heights.

In another incident, it was announced, an Israeli border policeman was wounded today by gunfire from Jordanian territory.

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Joseph Alsop

Soviet-Israeli Dogfight

WASHINGTON IS trumpeting the success of the American "peace initiative" in the Middle East. But it is vital to note that Soviet military pressure on beleaguered Israel was savagely but secretly increased before the cease-fire was agreed to.

To begin with, the rumors about an air battle between Soviet and Israeli planes, in which the Soviets lost heavily, are all too true. But they gravely underrepresent the desperately serious total picture of recent Soviet air activity on the Suez front. The facts are bleak indeed, although the U.S. government has preferred not to admit them.

The big air battle took place on Aug. 2. Six to eight Israeli Phantom jets were conducting reconnaissance along the Egyptian coast of the Gulf of Suez. They were jumped by at least eight Soviet Mig-21 jets, flown by Russian pilots.

A vicious dogfight ensued. After the Israelis had shot down four of the Mig-21s without losing a single Phantom, the remaining Soviet pilots broke off and fled.

There is no question that the Mig-21s were flown by Russians, since their conversation with one another, and with their air-ground controller, was exclusively in Russian. The conversation was of course registered by the Israeli monitors. In addition, the U.S. government has hard intelligence that one of the Russian pilots of the destroyed Migs was killed, that one was gravely injured and that two parachuted to safety.

IN REALITY, however, this highly unsuccessful Russian attack on Israeli planes was far from being the most disturbing aspect of the picture. The point is that the attack was made at a point below the southern terminus of the Suez Canal. It was therefore outside the special combat zone along the canal's banks, where no Russians have been officially supposed to go.

But the special combat

Egyptian bank of the canal that is 30 kilometers in width—has also been deeply penetrated by Russian-piloted Soviet aircraft. This began before the air battle above described. The first Russian penetration occurred on July 25.

On that day, Israeli Skyhawks attacked ground targets only three miles, or under five kilometers, from the canal bank. The targets, obviously, were well within the special combat zone, with its width of 30 kilometers. Nonetheless, the Skyhawks were jumped by four Mig-21s with Russian pilots. The Skyhawks broke off their attack, but were pursued by the Migs into the air over the canal itself.

A second episode involving Russian pilots over the special combat zone then occurred on July 27. This time, Egyptian Mig-17s were sent in to bomb the little Israeli strong points of the Bar-Lev Line on the Israeli bank of the canal. Air cover for the Mig-17s was provided by Russians flying Mig-21s over the middle of the special combat zone on the canal's Egyptian bank.

The Mig-17s were intercepted and pursued by Israeli fighters. The dogfight was at very low altitude, and the pursuing Israelis and fleeing Egyptians were inextricably intermixed. The Russians flying air cover attempted interception of the Israeli planes, but got nowhere because of the danger of shooting down the Egyptian Mig 17s.

SUPERFICIALLY, the whole story of this new Russian air pressure on Israel may seem encouraging, because of the over-all ineffectiveness of the Russians against the brilliant Israeli flyers.

The poor Russian showing to date is not surprising either. It was indeed conditionally predicted to this reporter, some months ago, by the chief of the Israeli air staff, Gen. Mordecai Hod.

"If we ever have to fight Russians," Gen. Hod summed up, "we ought to do damn well at the beginning.

so many and we are so few for the long pull."

That obvious fact, plus the complete Soviet carelessness of losses, together constitute one nub of the new situation. The other nub is the unvarying Soviet assumption that doing anything once with impunity always establishes a prescriptive right to do it again, if need be on a much larger scale.

In sum, if the talks fail, the tiny Israeli air force is going to have to face both Russian and Egyptian planes in the air battle over Suez—on which Israel's very survival probably depends.

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Soviet Pilots Clash With Israeli Jets

Associated Press

Sources in Washington provided yesterday details of reported incidents in the past 10 days in which Israelis jets clashed with Egyptian planes piloted by Russians over the Suez Canal.

As pieced together from American informants, the Israelis first tangled with Russian-piloted Migs on July 25.

Two days after the incident, the sources say, a member of the Israeli legislature, Uri Avneery, recounted details of the brief battle for the fellow legislators. Avneery was silenced immediately by the speaker, his remarks stricken from the record and a total censorship camped on news reports.

Avneery, it was later learned in Washington, told the legislature the Israeli planes were bombing Egyptian military targets along the canal area when Migs piloted by Russians attacked with cannon fire.

The Soviets chased the Israelis back across the canal and several miles over the Israeli-held Sinai Desert before breaking off. No planes were lost.

In the second incident, last Thursday, the Israelis claimed to have shot four Migs out of the sky, and at least two of them are reported to have been flown by Russians.

The U.S. sources—who will not disclose where they got their information—say the Migs were flown more aggressively than has been the case when Egyptians were known to be in the cockpits. Also, they said, one pilot who bailed out from his disabled Mig was seen to be a blonde when his helmet fell off. Arabs have black hair.

Other reports indicate monitored radio conversations in Russian came from Migs fighting with Israeli warplanes over Egypt last week.

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